# HOPE.

Action of the Produce Exchange for the Relief of the Poor.

SPEECHES BY PROMINENT CLERGYMEN.

Dr. John Hall on the Condition of the Working People.

Real Stories of Destitution, Misery and Sorrow.

"NO FOOD, NO COAL, NO WOOD."

Charity's Appeal to Woman.

Practical Sympathy Generous Gifts.

Condition of the Poor in Newark and Brooklyn.

GRATITUDE OF POOR MRS. FORD.

The silver lining of hope has begun to dawn apon the black cloud of despair that was encomng the suffering and destitute poor of this city. Below will be found the report of a meeting of prominent merchants, who have resolved that this terrible distress shall be promptly re-lieved. Less prominent citizens have also come forward with their special help, and in their comenunications, which will be found in another colsoftened many a heart that has probably been very uncharitably considered to be given up to selfishness. That all this sympathy is needed no reader will doubt, when the recitals of poverty and destitution met with by the visitors of St. John's Guild mre read and thoughtfully considered.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS TO THE FRONT.

Relief Meeting at the Produce Exchange Yesterday-Interesting Addresses by Rev. John Hall, Rev. A. Wiswall, Rev. L. M. Pease and Rev. H. Newton-A Committee of Fifteen Appointed to Solicit Subscriptions.

The meeting at the Produce Exchange yes-Rerday atternoon was characterized by earnest promptness and despatch usual in business meetings in this city. There was but little applause. The speeches were short and crisp and listened to with serious attention, and no time was wasted in idle discussion. At a quarter past two o'clock Mr. Franklin Edson, the President, called the meeting to order, and at three o'clock it was already adjourned. The members of the Exchange who attended included nine tenths of the produce merchants usually doing Beats most of the auditors had to stand upon the floor, on the staircase and wherever they could find sumcient space. It was a large gathering, comprising many of our most respectable and wealthy merchants, and the committee for soliciting subscriptions which was appointed will undoubtedly be able to relieve hundreds and hundreds of the suffering through
THE GENEROSITY AND BENEVOLENCE

of the members of the Exchange.

In calling the meeting to order the CHAIRMAN waid :- This meeting has been called at the request of seventy-five members of the Exchange for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to relieve the suffering poor of the city, and in order that we may act understandingly in this matter we have invited several gentlemen, who are more familiar with the subject than any of us, to address you on this occasion. I take pleasure in introducing to you the Rev. Dr. John Hall. DR. HALL'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. HALL was then introduced and

spoke as follows:-Mr. President and Gentlemen-I have no particplar knowledge on this subject that is not within the reach of every gentleman in the city, nor have I any special wisdom to suggest a system that had better be adopted. In the early part of this winter we were threatened with a panic on the sub-ject of want nearly as alarming as the panic in relief on a large scale, the very discussion of which attracted to the city many persons who otherwise would have taken care of themselves in the country. We must take care that we do not repeat THIS HAZARDOUS PROCEEDING

in any public action, more particularly at this moment, when the worst, I think, has been reached, and when things must rapidly improve. It ap-

in any public action, more particularly at this moment, when the worst, I think, has been reached, and when things must rapidly improve. It appears to me that the machinery of benevolence in this city is sufficiently extended aircady, and I should regard it as a public calamity if it were enlarged. The channels are cut and open, and all that can be required is a sufficiently large current to flow in them and to flow to the proper quarter. I would even go to the length of adding that senough flows already in these channels, if it could be confined to those who have just claims on benevolence. It would appear to me to be wise for this body, assuming that you propose to give some pecuniary aid.

To Appoint a committee of them you can use with most advantage. It will be good for the members of the committee and not bad for the charities. There is a further suggestion i would respectfully make—namely, that you employ all you can, even though it be at some inconvenience. Better to let \$100 go in that way to men under your own eyes than to cut some off, save the money and give it as a subscription. So, the ladies at home might have a hint from you that you would choor any bills for seamstresses, if not in making up new things, at least in that necessary work of revising old garments, which ladies so well understand. (Applicated). Nearly every house has some the grounds which persons may be selected as charwomen, potters, errand boys, and so forth, look teem up for yourselves and aid them where it is wanted. And above all things keep up a cheerful tone. In my opinion, formed on such experience as a working clergyman has, and his opportunities of observation, and on the returns made by public institutions, there is no real cause for alarm. To show you the grounds on which I rest the more cheerful yiew of things let me give you a classification of the poor as they come and lor whom the Commissioners of emigrants who have not yet been five poor will be amended, for whom the Commissioners of charities and correction provid

and all they wanted was oatment or some other food to

PEED THESE HUNGRY THOUSANDS.

We would ask them rather for the produce in which they dealt than for money, and it sufficient donations were to flow in to extend the charity to other districts the same plan could be carried out in the Fireenth ward, with the aid of Dr. Deems, Over 150 families had been visited this day by the visitors of St. John's Guild. A poor woman had asked nim just before he came here, "For God's sake visit me," and when visited it was found that her husband, although he had offered to work or \$4 a week, had found it impossible to obtain employment, and that the family were actually suffering the terrible pangs of hunger. Such unprecedented distress called for prompt action on the part of the charitable citizens of New York.

A MERCHANT'S MOTION.

part of the charitable citizens of New York.

A MERCHANT'S MOTION.

Mr. A. E. Ork, of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South street, moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to solicit subscriptions among the members of the Exchange for the distribution among such societies as the committee might select. Mr. Orr said, in explanation of his motion, that he would not like to say a word in opposition to the views advanced by the gentlemen who had spoken before him. However he knew that there were a great many

great many

DESERVING POOR PEOPLE

in this vast city who could not be relieved by the institutions mentioned by the Rev. John Hall. He knew that nonest, deserving people could be relieved better by private than by public charity, as many of them were too proud and too modest to claim public charity. He felt thoroughly convinced that there was a vast amount of suffering among these classes of poor people and shoped that the meeting would not adjourn without taking some action in the matter. He trusted that the object of the meeting would not be lost sight of and that they would raise some money on the spot. (Applause.)

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SPEECH OF MR. PEASR.

Rev. L. M. PEASR, of the Five Points Mission, said he was giad to be able to speak for the poor. Last evening, when he was invited to come here, he said cheer they be collect many facts on this subject. He was engaged with the poor in 1855 and 1857, and what the poor passed through then was very distinct in his memory. There were two classes of poor—the homeless poor, the floating population of New York, and the poor families, who will not show the poor families, but with many children, &c. The class for which the least provision was made was composed of the many worthy poor families in this city who were without anticient means of support. Upon the register of the Five Points Mission there were the names of 425 lamilies who were receiving assistance from the institution regularly, and this number was increasing every week. These families suffered in silence, and no public demonstration informed the public of the miseries which they necessarily undergo. He was called to a deserving poor samily this morning and found them to be in a famishing condition. The father declared that he must take his children to a soup house as they were all suffering the sharp pangs of hunger. See knew of his personal experience that there were a great many ismilies in this city who for months past had only had one meal a day, and that probably consisted of but one piece of bread. A family with five children came to his notice last year, who, after they had sold every little thing they had and paid their yery last penny for rent, came to the Mission and said, "Will you give us something?" A little girl of ten years came to the speaker the other day and asket prize of the speaker the other chay and and her sunken cheeks told a sad tale of starvation. Another little girl not had no cold. bliter

the speaker the other day and

ASKED PITEOUSLY FOR BREAD,
and her sunken cheeks told a sad tale of starvation. Another little girl met him on a cold, bitter
morning this winter and said, "I sleep cold; can
you not give me a quilt?" He said to the wretched
little wall, "My dear child, the last quilt is
gone. Your only hope is in God. Go and
pray to the Lord." The little girl replied
that she had been praying and praying
for nights, but that as yet no quilt had
come. Well, some one in Central New York heard
of this incident, and two weeks after a quilt came
by express. He had to pay about \$1.25 express
charges, but the woman who had sent the quilt,
and who was herself poor, returned the money by
mail. He would say to them that, notwithstanding
nis experience among the poor of New York for
the past twenty-three years, he could scarcely
remember a time when the distress was more
general or more bitterly feit. And they had not
seen the worst of it. Rev. John Hall had not seen
the worst of it. There were numbers of families
who had to sell every article of comisor to convenlence to buy food. The best portion of the poor
had never yet told their miseries. He would not
occupy the time of the meeting any longer, knowing
that his hearers were all business men; but if they
had had time he could have told them of thrilling
incidents without number, showing the dreadful
destitution which prevailed this winter. He went
into the schoolroom of the Mission one morning
and said to the little condren. "All of you whose
parents are two months in arrears with their rent
raise their hands." They would have been sadly
astonished if they had counted the number of children who raised their hands. The better classes
of laboring men must be relieved, and he hoped
the Produce Exchange would lend a helping hand
in this great work.

Mr. Steers moved an amendment to Mr. Orr's
motion. Large bodies moved slowly, he said; this
was a well known lact. While the Fifteen would
be trying to come together some people might
starve. He moved that

appointed to solicit subscriptions, yet expressed the hope that some money would be given on the spot.

Rev. Heder Newton was then introduced by the Chair, and gave some interesting statistics in regard to the "bread and beef house" in the Twenty-second ward, showing the enormous quantities of meat, rice, milk, coal, &c., which had been distributed. In the course of his remarks he expressed entirely different views from those of Rev. John Hall, stating that there was much more destitution than was generally known.

Rev. John Hall, said be wished to correct a misapprehension on the part of the last speaker who had addressed the meeting. He did not state that there was no want, but simply that the agencies of reher should not be multiplied and made still costiner. He hoped that the Committee would act with their eyes open, as a great deal of good could be done be done by directing charity into its proper channels.

The Chairman then announced the following as the Committee of Fitteen:—Mr. A. E. Orr, chairman; James Arkell, J. W. McCulloch, Henry W. Smith, Alexander Brownell, Edward Hincken, William Blanchard, E. R. Livermore, A. E. Kent, J. H. Drake, Topham Mills, Charles R. Hickox, George D. Cragin, L. B. Snaw and E. H. Tompkins. The meeting then adjourned.

# THE WORK OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

From the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, the following interesting details of the work of that energetic organization have been

the work of that energetic organization have been obtained:—
Yesterday, from an early hour in the morning till nightfail, the open court in front of the Guild was toronged with people, rich and poor, with one incoming stream of visitors bringing food, clothing and money, the other an outgoing stream bearing packages to the poor of the neighborhood. The mothers of fifty-three children told their piteous stories to the lady in charge of the clotaing bureau. They were immediately visited by members of the Guild. Many others applied, who, apon visitation, were proved to be impostors, but the fitty-three above referred to were found in great distress and at once turnished with needed garments. Over 250 articles of dress, all the glits of generous hearts, were distributed, besides many blankets, quiltake, in the Guild office several gentlemen were engaged ail day in packing groceries and provisions, which were distributed to over 200 lamilies whose stories of hunger had been corroborated

is wise policy to keep them in such connections and to add them in such channels for many obtained to the proposed to the population still remains unpoliced in this chashication, I call your stierning to the fact that there are in this city, society and distinction in the property of the control of the population still remains unpoliced in this chashication, I call your stierning to published statistics, which have not been contradicted, and chartering the property of the control of these will further his property of the control of these will further his property of the control of these will further his property of the control of these will further his property of the control of these will further his property of the control of these will further his property of the control of these will further his property of the control of the country's wealth as \$150,000,000 as any lings banks belouging to the working people; that the country's wealth as \$150,000,000 as any lings banks belouging to the working people; that the country's wealth as \$150,000,000 as any lings banks belouging to the working people; that the property of the country's wealth as \$150,000,000 as any lings banks belouging to a still deprecate any appaliance accessity, and I should deprecate any appaliance accessity, and the property of the property of the property of the property of the pr if work, however small, could be obtained, so that they could tide over the hard times stil before them!

At No. 242 Elizabeth street, Mrs. Thompson, a widow with two children, had just been served with a di-possessing warrant by her landlord. She had applied to the liskatid for relief, and had been reterred to St. John's Gulid. A visitor at once called on her and found her a worthy, industrious, quite a nice person. She has been gut of employment for months, and had wandered daily up and down the city seeking work and failing to find it. This rent question, Mr. Wiswall says, is the great dimcuity. It is impossible to meet it with anything like the funds as yet raised to meet the wants of the hour. The imperative need, of course, is food, and then comes clothing and shelter. For the miserable accommodations in many of the tenements the rents extorted are exorbitant in the extreme. The land, ords, too. or their agents, are proverbially hard people to deal with, and the question seriously presents itself whether thousands may no: be homeless ere many weeks elapse. In timp particular case a exception has been made, and the rent will be paid to-day.

Airs, Miller was found in a celiar five tret by ten, in the rear building of No. 146 Sullivan street. The floor was bare; there was not a stick of furniture. An old trunk stood in one corner. There was no fire in the directions of the consisted of one quit, one blanket and one sheet. Both were almost paralyzed with rheumatism and could not speak above a whisper. A decent, worthy couple, they had sought work with the persistence of despair unavaningly. The rent was \$5 a month. Clothing, bedoing, wood and groceries were sent in by the

Guild.

in Spring street Mrs. B., a widow, seventy years of age, was found resignedly reading the libble, with her gloves on. The room was the perfection of neatness. The old lady said she was "quite comfortable, except she had no coal or lood." She had been supported by her children, who now found they could not do it any longer. Her rent had been paid by them up to the 1st of harch. Up to this year she had never known what want was. She was astonished at the terribiy hard times.

March. Op to this year she had never known what want was. She was astonished at the terribly hard times.

On the top floor of No. 28 Oak street Mrs. Ellen Sampson, her husband and several children were found starving. They had had no work for weeks. Everything had been pawned.

On the second floor of the same building Mrs. Lamner and her family were found in a similar condition—everything pawned, no flood, no fire and no clothes to speak of. Assistance was speedily lurnished in both cases.

A number of both cases.

A number of impostors called at the office of the Guild, and, with practised glibness, told melancholy stories and gave laise names and addresses. Their ingenuity of invention was improfitable to themselves, and only wasted some time for the members of the Guild who were sent to verify their stories. This is in no case ever omitted. The importance of this prompt inquiry is abundantly manifested by the very lact aliaded to.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

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AN URGENT APPEAL.

As Mr. Wiswall was starting for the Produce Exchange, where, as previously announced, he was to explain the working of the Guild and the circumstances of the destitution in the section of the circumstances of the destitution in the section of the circumstances of the destitution, a woman came up with a sad story of trouble. "For God's sake," she said, "iet a visitor come at once; my children are starving." Her story was corroborated in every particular by the neighbors, who gave the highest character of these poor people. The husband had offered to work for \$4 a week and could not get anything to do even at that price. In twenty minutes the children were eating. There is no circumiocation or delay about the way the St. Join's Guild examines and assists the needy. They quickly find out they are right and then go ahead.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

ahead.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

As Mr. Wiswall was leaving the Produce Exchange a gentleman, who recused to give his name, said he "had just made \$5. Would Mr. Wiswall invest it for him?" Another, equally resolved not to let his left hand know what his right hand was doing, asked if Mr. Wiswall would reuse to be his aimoner for \$10. Mr. Wiswall had no scruples in the matter and feit that it would be a good thing if many more could be encouraged to go and do likewise.

Among those relieved vesterday at the office of

if many more could be encouraged to go and do likewise.

Among those relieved yesterday at the office of the Guid were several young men of culture and the highest recommendations, fully qualified to hold responsible positions. Most of them had, indeed, been well off till the paule shook them down from their positions like an earthquake. These are salesmen, chemists and others. Their addresses are with the Guild, and communications are earnestly invited from employers willing to lend a helping hand. They will work cheap, and the Guild will guarantee that they will work well. Rev. Alvah Wiswall has been engaged in this work among the poor for over fourteen years, and can tell with comparative ease whether intemperance or other vice has helped in bringing men into such dire stratts. In these cases he is sure they are in no way to blame.

At Earle's Hotel, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, a poor box has been opened, its contents will be devoted to the supply of soup tickets for the relief of the Sixth ward. It is an idea worthy of imitation in all our great hostelries. Every little helps, and the casua: dime or the price of a sacrificed cocktail may save the lite of a fellow creature.

# A GRATEFUL WOMAN'S THANKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I hereby in this note beg leave to express my deep gratitude to the editor of the New York HERALD for the manner in which he called the attention of so many kind ladies and gentlemen to my wants and to the necessities of my family. Being a widow (and my husband, who formerly worked as an engineer for J. M. Cornell, being in a better land), without hope J. M. Cornell, being in a better land), without hope almost and with nothing to eat in the house, I feel that I might have starved here along with my children had not Mr. George Middleton, of Centre street, thoughtfully insisted that I should make my wants known in the Herath, which paper he said went everywhere, among high and low. I did so, and the result is that I have been relieved from the iste which many a decent tamily has undergone this winter. The following kind ladies and gentlemen have helped me, thanks to the editor of the Herath:—

Dr. R. Burns, \$3; J. M. Cornell, 141 Centre street, paid three months' rent; arrs. McGowan, 339 West Fifty-seventh street, \$20; box of clothes by express, from Thirty-fourth street (unknown); W. J. Hutchinson, No. 40 Wall street, cash, \$10, shoes and Canton fannel; W. D. Lent, No. 424 Broome street, \$5, cash; T. S. hayward, Nos. 20 and 24 Delancey street, coal, meat, bread and vegetables; George Moore, cash, \$1; Mr. Earle, of Earle's Hotel, \$2 and groceries; Mrs. Joseph Stiner called and gave relief; Mr. Lynch, \$2 worth of groceries; J. P. Dugan also relief; Mr. R. L. Hargous, No. 434 Fifth avenue, \$4 in cash; J. Clute, Broadway, \$5 in cash; Mrs. Thomas, \$1, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen who came and helped me. To them I offer my gratitude and the best wishes of my chifferen for their timely relief, and to Mr. Middleton—for what he has done for me I cannot forget himfor to his timely mention I owe that the Herath published my statement.

Mrs. FORD. almost and with nothing to eat in the house. I

# POPULAR SYMPATHY.

The National Guard Armories as Retreats for the Poor.
To the Editor of the Herald:-

Now that every kind hearted person is suggesting, through the columns of the HERALD, ideas to help the worthy poor through the winter, with your permission I propose that the armories and drillrooms of the First Division, National Guard, be used as soup houses and sleeping quarters, temporarily. Their close proximity to the meat and vegetable markets of the city commend them as specially suited for charitable purposes; besides, they could be had without rent if the proper au-

thorities chose.

Their fitting up for culinary purposes would be Their fitting up for culinary purposes would be an easy matter, without injury to the property therein. For sleeping accommodations they are admirably suited—the large drilirooms for the males, and the squad and company rooms for the females. The bedding cound be easily supplied, say, single straw mattresses, it each, if to be purchased; but I am satisfied that if the Heralin should appeal to the generosity of the bedding manufacturers of the city enough would be obtained as donations. Blankets could be got from the Quartermaster General United States Army on proper representation of the city authorities, the same to be properly cleaned and returned when good times come again.

The occupation of such armories would in no manner interfere with the drills of the troops, which generally take place between eight and ten o'clock P. M. The preservation of order would be quite easy, as each company could lurnish a section of men under command of a commissioned officer for alternate duty, each police precinct to

furnish a special to keep the loafers and bums at bay.

Being a Guardsman myssit I have no hesitation in saving the First division boys would cheerinily co-operate with any movement tending to help the poor.

JAMES MORAN.

388 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK.

The Poor of the Sinth Ward To Be

A meeting of prominent citizens of the Ninth sioner Lewis, in Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, when preliminary measures were adopte A committee of 250 citizens was appointed, and Commissioner Lewis aunounced that he had engaged the Academy of Music for a dramatic performance on the evening of Saturday, February 21. A communication was read from the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association, offering their services for the occasion. Another meeting of the committee will be held at the same place this evening to perfect the necessary arrangements.

A Refage for Women. Rev. C. C. Goss, of No. 97 Varick street, is organzing a committee to open a soup and lodging house for women and respectable families. Several buildings have been placed at his disposal, but as yet none exactly suitable. Any charitable person having one unoccupied which could be devoted to this humane purpose would be siding a noble work by communicating with Mr. Goss.

# ST. JOHN'S GUILD AND THE DOWN-

The following additional contributions were received yesterday by Rev. Alvah Wiswall, for the poor of the Fifth and Eighth wards:-Through the Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D.:-Anonymous.
Telegraph Operator.
J. B. Pigot.
Henurickson & Tyler. A. A., Staten Island..... Grand total.....\$2,170 55 And additional contributions which will be re

And additional contributions which will be reported to-morrow.

Many packages of groceries and clothing have also been received. Contributions may be sent to the Heraldo office, or to Mayor Havemeyer, City Hall: C. V. B. Ostrander, President of the Merchants' Fire insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway; Andrew W. Leggat, Cohector of Assessments, City Hall; G. I. N. Zabriskie, cashier of People's Bank, corner of Canal and Thompson streets; J. L. Davis, Sheldon & Co., No. 577 Broadway, and Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., No. 3 East Porty-Firth street, or to the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. Joan's Galld, St. John's chapel, Varick street.

# THE RELIEF FUND.

Donations received by the HERALD for the suffering poor, not previously acknowledged :-A. W. B., for St. John's Guild. \$10 00 C. P. M. 5 00 Harry, for Alired Blome.

Harry, for Aired Biome.
A Lady, Germantown, Pa.
M. M. S.
A Poor Mother, for Mrs. Ford.
Freddie, for some poor little boy.
Opr.
A Friend to the Suffering Poor.
Charity, J. B. T., No. 51.
For the poor. (No signature.)
Howard Relief, from Turee Bluffers.
Ho ward Relief, from H. K.
St. John's Guild, from L. C.
St. John's Guild, from C. B., Jr.
Mamie and Eddie.
William V. Brokaw. 

Howard Relief Association. Subscriptions from February 10 to 12, inclusive. reported by Hatch & Foote, Treasurers:-

	Otto Peterson		00
	Tetens & Brockman	25	00
	J. J. Astor, additional		00
	G. L.	25	00
	8. B. R	10	00
	Mrs. Schenck	10	00
	R. O. C	10	00
	R. W	5	00
	H. Maxwell	2	00
	J. B. H.	5	00
	В. Н. С	10	00
	Mr. Simmons	3	00
	C. L. B	10	00
	A. M	16	45
	Cotton Exchange, by D. G. Watts	150	00
į	Cotton Exchange, by D. G. Watts, addi-	-	200
	tional	125	
1	T. K. Gibbs	50	00
	B. W. Huntington	. 5	00
ď	W. K. H	10	00
	Miss T. O. Lake	25	00
	F. Durfee	20	00
	L. B. L	15	00
	A. L. Thompson	50	00
	J. H. Herring	25	00
	S. D. Tompkins	20	00
	Solomon Bros	25	00
	Alfred Benjamin	10	00
	Mr. Aaronson	10	00
	Sundry cash subscriptions	11	00
	Total	£1.192	45
	Previously acknowledged	1,054	70
	Grand total	\$2,247	15

Two Dollars for the Italian and One for the Poor Monkey. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Will the editor of the HERALD oblige by giving the \$2 enclosed to the poor Italian, Ganganilla Tophaggi, of Mulberry street, mentioned in to day's paper. The \$1 bill is for the pse of the "emacated monkey" spoken of in the article. The great Wesley has said that the dumb beasts shall rise in evidence against us in the last day.

FERRUARY 11. E. L.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Enclosed you will please find \$1—a "widow's nite"-to be added to the fund you have started for the relief of the poor in our city. Where are the wives of our millionnaires? Why are they the wives of our millionnaires? Why are they silent and inactive amid all this suffering and destitution? What man but would gladly and proudly give of his abundance, were his wile to ask it, in such a cause? O women, with such strength and power in your hands, hasten, for humanity's sake, to the aid of the starving, helpless creatures who are daily dying so near your very door!

CHARITY.

Children's Charity.

THROGG'S NECK, Feb. 11, 1874.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Please send this (\$1 50) to Mrs. Bridget McCar-

thy, of No. 5 Vandewater street. We took it from our bank and hope to send more soon. THREE LITTLE BOYS.

Fifteen Hundred Loaves of Bread for the Hungry. NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Enclosed please find thirty orders each for fifty loaves of bread daily on Mr. John White, No. 15 Catharine street, which I would be happy to

have you distribute to those institutions which have been lately opened for the assistance of the needy poor. The bread will be delivered to any parties presenting one of these orders, at any place within two miles of the bakery. Respectfully, P. A. MAYOR, No. 42 Mott street.

An Offer of Bread. NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I will supply twenty-five loaves of bread daily, for the next thirty days, to any soup house started in the Twenty-second ward. Yours, Ac.,
THOS, KELLY, No. 17 Barciay street.

Generous Donation by Sixth Avenue Storekeepers. 313 SIXTH AVENUE, Feb. 12, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Enclosed please find check for \$163, donated by s few of the Sixth avenue storekeepers, which you will please send into the St. John's Guild for the suffering poor, and greatly oblige, &c., LOVE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1874.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I see you are pleading for the poor. I will make this offer, that I will furnish all the bread at cost for charity donations.

J. G. DUNUAN,
521 Pearl street.

Cast-off Clothing.

New YORE, Feb. 12, 1874.
To the Editor of the Herald:-Please send to this office for a lot of cast-off clothing for the use of those who may require it. EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway.

A Proffer of Coat for a Soup House. NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I am willing to contribute one ton of coal a week, for four weeks, to any soup house opened in the First ward. Yours, respectfully, HENRY O. SWEET, 143 Liberty street.

Mest for the Destitute. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

I will deliver twenty-five pounds of good meat to be distributed in the Tenth ward to the deserving poor. Respectfully,

A. SWART,

Butcher, Washington market, house No. 224 Broome street. NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1874.

Contributions to the New York Juvenile Guardian Society.

The New York Juvenile Guardian Society acknowledges the following donations received to-day, towards feeding the starving poor at its downtown relief, No. 14 Dey street:-

Heyman & Mack, Hudson street, fifty loaves of bread daily.

J. Milhau's Sons, one case of Leibig's extract J. Miliad's Sons, one case of Leibig's extract meat.

This society appeals to the public for aid in carrying forward the work of relieving the wants of the destitute.

Donations in cash may be sent to William H. Vermilye, Treasurer, No. 16 Nassau street; Mr. Jeremiah E. Cary. No. 11 Wall street, or to the NEW YORK HERALD. Provisions, &c., may be sent to No. 14 Dey street, Down Town Relief.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Why is it that the poor of this city have to walk the streets all night, not having any place to sleep, when so many Sunday school rooms could give them sheiter with very little expense? This is from one who has seen the time when a bench would have been very acceptable in the army.

A VETERAN VOLUNTEER.

#### THE POOR OF BROOKLYN.

"In the Fifth ward there are a great many tene ment houses, and hundreds of men are out of work," remarked Captain Bourne, of the Second precinct, to the HERALD representative; "but personally I am not acquainted with any cases of downright abject want in my balitwick. There may be such, however. I do know that a large number receive assistance from the Commissioners of Charities. The poor are also helped materially by the provisions which are distributed in the basement of the Church of the Assumption, on the corner of Jay and York streets, so that they need not starve in the Fifth ward. It is not the laboring people out of work who suffer the most in this dull season, for

the Flith ward. It is not the laboring people out of work who suffer the most in this dull season, for they have no particular delicacy of feeling to prevent their coming to the iront and asking for help when they require it. With the shopmen, clerks, mechanics and others it is different. They find it very hard to stifle the sentiment of pride which wells up within them whenever the thought of begging or asking for public charity presents itself to them. When hunger drags at their vitals, nowever, this feeling of pride must give way. In former years, speaking of the lower order of recipients of charity from the city, I have known people who actually owned their houses to obtain groceries and coal from the city. It is not so now, however. The Commissioners are more circumspect in their distribution of relief."

"Have you many lodgers here at night?"

"Well, yes; there are a great many, and a queer set of people they are, too. It puzzles me to find out from whence they come. Shortly after dark they will come shamoling along towards the station house in squads of five or six. They stand outside and peep in the windows. Then one of the chaps will enter and ask for lodging. The request being granted, the new comer will not be half way down stairs to the sleeping room when another will enter and ask for shelter. And so on they will come in one at a time. We never see them about the streets in the day time. They must stop in some ginmill, I suppose, for the heat, munching biscutt. There is very little drunkenness in this precinct just now, money being too scarce to buy whiskey."

There are at present 78s inmates in the Kings County Almshouse. The amount of provisions consumed by them last week was \$703.79, being ninety cents per inmate. In the Nursery there are 414 inmates; in the Hospital, 401; in the Lunatic Asylum, 838.

"I know of a genuine case of destitution in this precinct," said Sergeant Hall, of the Eighth subprecinct, to the writer yesterday. There is a family named Ropinson, consisting of man and wife and four children, the youngest being twelve of Thirty-sixth street, Gowanus, near Third avenue. The father of the family is a machinist by trade, but lost his job last fall. He obtained some work as a laborer for a time, but he is now emaciated by disease, having Bright's disease of the kidneys, and is unable to do anything, either for the relief of his family or himself. To add to the misery of this family one or the children is lying at the point of death. The case is one really deserving attention and assistance at the hands of the charitable. It is due to their neignbors to state that much aid in the matter of lood has been extended them throughout the winter. Two weeks ago they received an order for \$2 worth of food from the Commissioners of Charities; but that was not much help to a family of six. I hope, sir, that the publication of this case in the Hsrald may attract the well disposed to their assistance. "There is another case of want with which I am also iamiliar in Thirty-minth street," said the Sergeant. "There is the family of a Mrs. Barrey, a widow, and four young children. The husband was buried a few weeks ago, and his widow and children are without means of support, depending upon the charify of the well disposed people in the neighborhood."

A soul house has been opened by the Society for the Ald of Helpless Women and Children at No. 20 Concord street, where tood can be partaken of on the premises by all who may require it. Bread and soup can also be taken home by families in want. People are requested to purchase tickets, which are ten cents each, for distribution. trade, but lost his job last fall. He obtained some

The Poor of the Twenty-Brst Ward. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

In an article in your issue of yesterday you say that a gentleman in the Twenty-first ward is actively engaged in organizing a commistee to assist the worthy poor of that ward. Now, sir, that is bardly necessary, as there is and has been a regularly organized committee of sixteen visitors in that and every other ward of the city of members of the "New York Association for improving the Condition of the Poor." This committee have expended in the Twenty-first ward about \$3,000 the past three months for the relief of the poor, and the noble work still goes bravely on. Any worthy person in distress, or any person knowing of such, by applying or seuding the names of such to the office of Mesers. Fullman Bros., No. 245 East Tmirty-fifth street, or at their factory No. 222 East Twenty-eighth street, will receive prompt assistance.

JOHN PULLMAN, that is hardly necessary, as there is and has been

Chairman Board of Vistors Twenty-first ward.

### THE PAUPER DEAD.

The recent and indeed present investigation into the conduct of matters concerned with the burial of the unknown dead of New York has caused no small wonderment among that class o people who, never having the interest in the pool which they should have, know little of the doings and sufferings of the lower classes. For, after all, the Potter's Field is really the place of burial for those too poor to pay for decent interment in a cemetery. To be sure, the Potter's Field is also made the receptacte for the corpses of all those who have not been identified by wiends or relatives. But these are only a percentage the vast number of those who are desolate pauper cemetery. The poorhouses of the city and the Almshouse on Black well's island, as well as the Bellevue and Charity hospitals, give the largest quota of dead bodies to the Potter's Field. For want of a better place the bodies which are found dead in our streets from hunger or starvation; the pustulent corpses found floating in our rivers; the wretched tenants of the poor hove s of the lower wards, whom nobody knows and whose life dickers out without a sigi from friend or relation, these also find their last majority of the bodies interred there belong to people whose whole fortune would not pay or a grave even in the cheapest of our burying grounds and whom the city must, therefore, inter. These cities where congregate large numbers of the poverty stricken and the wretched who eke out a scanty livelihood Heaven knows how and Heave knows where.

The original Potter's Field for the city of New York was situated in what is now Washington square, and which was afterwards transferred into a parade ground, having before been the public place of execution. No doubt the bones of many a farmer and long ago forgotten pauper might be found beneath the green grass of that popular park. But as the needs of the city grew greater and the inhapitants pushed up town it was found necessary to put the pauper burying ground in some more retired location. Ward's Island was then chosen, and up to the latter part of 1868 on the beginning of 1869 served that purpose. The necessity for the establishment of more public buildings on that island caused the transferral of the Potter's Field once more to its present location on Hart's Island, which, being some distance up the Sound, away from the city, is probably better chosen than any other location could have been. The island during the war had been used for encampment, but had not been put to any use since that time, we believe, until it was bought from the United States for the purpose spoken of by the Commissioners of Chart ties and Correction of this city. Steaming up the Sound the barracks where the soldiers were quartered may be seen very readily, but

of the Potter's Field is as it were hidden behin them, though even were these barracks absent there would be nothing on the whole island to arrest the attention of the passer-by, as there is not chapel where services might be performed, not ombstone, not even a grass-grown mound, to interest the eye and the mind. The only boat which lands at Hart's island is the dead boat from Bellevue Hospital and the islands, and this simply to deposit its cargo, when it steams rapidly away, as it instructively anxious to get away from this acode of death, Landing at the dock one walks up a sight elevation, and, reaching the top and looking down, the Potter's Field lies before you. All around is desolate and sad—no kind hand to decorate these graves with the tropines of love and remembrance, not even a headstone to show where it interred what was once a human being. The bodies interred nere are as utterly iorgotten and wiped away as if they had never existed. And yet all those festering, rotting corpses which lie below here once had hopes, ambitions, likes and dislikes, tastes, sympathies like ourselves; but all that is not even now a remembrance. There is usually in a visit to a cemetery something consoling in the thought and the sight of all those objects of love which are strews about the graves of lost friends. Death is shorn of some of its terrors and one dreads it less. But burnal in this horrible, dreary spot indeed makes death learnit. Better to be thrown into the open ocean, as on shipboard. Should even somebody remember the dead here it would be impossible to know where they lay, and all that tells of the presence of the dead is the decaying, relid, pungent stench which on some occasions pervades the air for a great distance around.

The Potter's Field probably covers some six of seven acres or more. It indeed looks simaler thas it is, for on all sides it is bounded by the silvery waters of the Sound, which wash up against the banks and within a lew leet of the nearest graves.

How corress are converses.

The marts which mainly supply the dead of the Potter's Fiel them, though even were these barracks absent there would be nothing on the whole island to ar

as shown on the investigation, many of the remains claimed by friends who have not been not the deaths of those that he hospitals, and which are represented to have been sent to the Potter's Fleid have in reality been surrepitiously carted off to the dissecting rooms, where they become the prey of medical students, only the flesh in this case death of control the board of the control the prey of medical students, only the flesh in this case death of control the potter's fleid, unless there be an unusual gint of them, are those which have been mutilated of which are emaciated and too old to be of any use for dissecting purposes. When found in the rivert or streets they are alwars, if recognizable, placed upon the slass for some three or four days and then taken to the dead house, photographs being taken of them for the purpose of identification, and the clothes also kept. If the death has occurred in one of the hospitals the corpse is immediately sent to the dead house without passing through the hospital, where a corresponding description may be found. Sometimes tusted of the number being chalked upon the box a tag if used. In all these details the authorities are at times very careless, as was proved last summer in the death of poor coulson, the Hexald reporter, who, having papers upon his body to prove his identification, and the coulse of the box and the real provided the surfer in the death of poor coulson, the Hexald reporter, who, having papers upon his body to prove his identify barry excapted being sent to the Potter's Field through the carelessness of one of the Corponers and the singular and almost criminal hurry the authorities were in to get rid of the corpse, Field through the carelessness of one of the Corponers and the singular and almost criminal hurry the authorities were in to get rid of the corpse, Field through the carelessness of one of the Corponers and the singular and almost criminal hurry the authorities were in to get rid of the corponers and the singular and almost criminal hurry the